

Many things difficult to design prove easy to performance."

CHAPTER XIV. Rasselas and Inlac Receive an Unexpected Visit.

They had now wrought their way to the middle, and solved their thoughts with the approach of liberty, when the prince coming down to refresh himself with air, found his sister Nekayah standing before the mouth of the cavity. He started and stood confused, afraid to tell his design, and yet hopeless to conceal it. A few moments determined him to repose on her fidelity, and secure her secrecy by a declaration without reserve.

"Do not imagine," said the princess, "that I came hither as a spy: I had long observed from my window, that you and Inlac directed your walk every day toward the same point, but did not suppose you had any better reason for the preference than a cooler shade, or more fragrant bank; nor followed you with any other design than to partake of your conversation. Since then, not suspicion but fondness has detected you, let me not lose the advantage of my discovery. I am equally weary of confinement with yourself and not less desirous of knowing what is done or suffered in the world. Permit me to fly with you from this tasteless tranquillity, which will yet grow more loathsome when you have left me. You may deny me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following."

The prince, who loved Nekayah above his other sisters, had no inclination to refuse her request, and grieved that he had lost an opportunity of showing his confidence by a voluntary communication. It was therefore agreed that she should leave the valley with them; and that, in the mean time, she should watch lest any other straggler should, by chance or curiosity follow them to the mountain.

At length their labor was at an end: they saw light beyond the promontory, and issuing to the top of the mountain, beheld the Nile, yet a narrow current, wandering beneath them.

The prince looked around with rapture, anticipating all the pleasure of travel, and in thought was already transported beyond his father's dominions. Inlac, though very joyful at his escape, had less expectation of pleasure in the world, which he had before tried, and of which he had been weary. Rasselas was so much delighted with a wider horizon that he could not soon be persuaded to return into the valley. He informed his sister that the way was open, and that nothing now remained but to prepare for their departure.

CHAPTER XV.

The Prince and Princess leave the Valley and see many Wonders.

The prince and princess had jewels sufficient to make them rich whenever they came into a place of commerce, which, by Inlac's direction, they might hide in their clothes; and, on the night of the next full moon, all left the valley. The princess was followed only by a single favorite, who did not know whither she was going.

They chambered through the cavity, and began to go down on the other side. The princess and her maid turned their eyes toward every part, and, seeing nothing to bound their prospect, considered themselves as in danger or being lost in a dreary vacuity. They stopped and trembled. "I am almost afraid," said the princess, "to begin a journey of which I cannot perceive an end, and to venture into this immense plain, where I may be approached on every side by men whom I never saw." The prince felt nearly the same emotions, though he thought it more manly to conceal them.

Inlac smiled at their terrors, and encouraged them to proceed; but the princess continued irresolute till she had been imperceptibly drawn forward too far to return.

In the morning they found some shepherds in the field, who set milk and fruits before them. The princess wondered that she did not see a palace ready for her reception, and a table spread with delicacies; but being faint and hungry, she drank the milk and ate the fruits, and thought them of a higher flavor than the products of the valley.

They traveled forward by easy journeys, being all unaccustomed to toil or difficulty, and knowing that, though they might be missed, they could not be pursued. In a few days they came into a more populous region, where Inlac was diverted with the admiration which his companions expressed at the diversity of manners, stations and employments.

Their dress was such as might not bring upon them the suspicion of having anything to conceal; yet the prince, wherever he came, expected to be obeyed, and the princess was frightened because those that came into her presence did not prostrate themselves before her. Inlac was forced to observe them with great vigilance, lest they should betray their rank by their unusual behavior, and detained them several weeks in the first village, to accustom them to the sight of common mortals.

By degrees the royal wanderers were taught to understand that they had for a time laid aside their dignity, and were to expect only such regard as liberality and courtesy could procure. And Inlac, having, by many admonitions, prepared them to endure the tumults of a port and the ruggedness of the commercial race, brought them down to the sea coast.

The prince and his sister, to whom everything was new, were gratified equal-

ly at all places, and therefore remained for some months at the port without any inclination to pass further. Inlac was content with their stay, because he did not think it safe to expose them, unpracticed in the world, to the hazards of a foreign country.

At last he began to fear lest they should be discovered, and proposed to fix a day for their departure. They had no pretensions to judge for themselves, and referred the whole scheme to his direction. He therefore took passage in a ship to Suez; and, when the time came, with great difficulty prevailed on the princess to enter the vessel. They had a quiet and prosperous voyage; and from Suez traveled by land to Cairo.

MICHAUX'S "NORTH AMERICAN SYLVA." WALNUTS.

Of the various trees which compose the vast forests of North America east of the Mississippi, the walnut ranks after the oak among the genera the species of which are most multiplied. In this particular the soil of the United States is more favored than that of Europe, in no part of which is any species of this tree indigenous. I have distinguished in the United States ten species of walnut, and others will probably be discovered in Louisiana.

Travelers who visit these regions to explore their natural history should direct their attention to this class of vegetables so interesting from the useful applications of their wood in the arts. There is room to hope, also, that species may be discovered susceptible, like the Pecan nut hickory, of rapid improvement by the aid of grafting and attentive cultivation. Some weight is given this consideration from an observation which I have often heard repeated by my father that the fruit of the common European walnut, in its natural state is harder than that of the American species just mentioned, and inferior to it in size and quality. To the members of agricultural societies in the United States it belongs to extend their experiments and observations on this subject, after the examples of our ancestors, to whom we are indebted for a rich variety of fruits, equally salutary and beautiful.

The walnuts of North America appear to present characters so distinct as to require their division into two sections. These characters consist principally in the form of the barren aments or catkins, and in the greater or less rapidity of vegetation in the trees. The first section is composed of walnuts with single aments and includes two species—the Black walnut and the Butternut, to which is added the European walnut. The second section consists of such as have compound aments, and comprises eight species—the Pecan nut hickory, Butternut hickory, Water hickory, Mockernut hickory, Shellback hickory, Thick Shellback hickory, Pignut hickory and Nutmeg hickory. The first three species of the second section bear some relation to those of the first in their buds, which are not covered with scales. For this reason I have placed them immediately next, beginning with the Pecan nut hickory, which by its numerous leaflets, most nearly resembles the Black walnut and the Butternut, whose buds are also uncovered.

Throughout the United States the common name of hickory is given to the species of the second section. This universal appellation is due to certain properties of their wood, which, however modified, are possessed by them all in a greater degree than by any other tree of Europe or America. These species exhibit also a striking analogy in their form and in their leaves, though they differ in the number and size of their leaflets. To these sources of confusion must be added another in the fruit, which is often so various in its appearance that it is easy to mistake the species to which it belongs. It is not then on the most remarkable differences alone that our distinctions must be founded: recourse must also be had to an examination of the shoots of the preceding year of the buds and of the aments. It was only by constant observation in the forests of the country pursued through the course of a summer that I became able readily to distinguish between mere varieties and species. M. Delille, of the Institute of Egypt, who was at that time in the United States, took an active part in my researches and resorted with me daily to the woods. Our investigations, I flatter myself, have had the result which may always be hoped for from unrewarded perseverance.

From the considerations alleged, and principally from the striking resemblance of their wood, I have thought proper, in describing the species of hickory, to speak but summarily of their respective properties, and to treat of this part of the subject collectively and comparatively more at large, in a separate article which will complete their history.

—Private John Burke, who has just been discharged from the Suffolk regiment, is supposed to have been the oldest soldier in the British army, having enlisted in 1847. He had six good conduct stripes, and was refused the seventh on the ground that six was the maximum number allowed. He had served in the Crimean and Indian mutiny campaigns, and also in China and Afghanistan.

How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy N. H. Bowes' Elixer, "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures me." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises.

Cosyiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.

CHISELLING A MAN'S BONE. A DELICATE OPERATION PERFORMED ON A PATIENT AT A NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

An interesting surgical operation was performed Saturday in the operating-room of the New York Hospital on West Fifteenth street. Prof. Wier of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took charge of the case, assisted by nine medical students. Before beginning the operation Prof. Wier stated to the class that the results of typhoid fever were frequently felt in the system for many years, and often for the rest of life. In the case under treatment the patient recovered from the disease seventeen years ago, and when he supposed that he had been cured began to have trouble with his right leg. After some annoyance which resembled the pains of acute rheumatism an abscess formed below the hip. Not caring to be operated on in the village where he lived he allowed the abscess to break, and for a time felt relief. Before long, however, a second gathering of pus made its appearance, which was neglected as was the first. In a short time the leg stiffened and six abscesses appeared one after another.

At three o'clock last Saturday he was etherized and fifteen minutes later brought out on a stretcher into the operating theatre of the hospital. Prof. Wier explained that the patient was troubled with what is commonly called a bone sore. The object of the operation was to remove the portions of dead bone. A tight elastic bandage was wound around the leg for the purpose of preventing a large loss of blood. An incision eight inches long was then made along the anterior part of the leg. After laying open the thigh the leg was placed upon a "sand bag" and the flesh forced back from the bone. Clasps attached to the flesh were held by the assistants to allow free access to the bone. Prof. Wier then took a sharp chisel and mallet from his case of instruments and slowly chipped off segments of the diseased bone. Gradually the doctor worked down to the knee-joint, where it was believed the dead bone ceased.

On the contrary it was found that a portion of the socket, under the patella or knee-cap, was affected. To get at this very delicate operation was necessary, and the knee-cap had to be lifted from among the cords and tendons that pass over and around it. Slowly the muscles and ligaments were displaced and the patella lifted out of its position covering the knee-joint. A lateral incision about four inches in length was then made and the application of the mallet and chisel repeated. The diseased bone was chipped away and the rough and irregular surfaces were smoothed. The flesh was then carefully laid over the bone, the cords and muscles having first been replaced.

A small incision was then made in the posterior portion of the thigh, and then through this a rubber tube was forced, communicating with the other two incisions. The wounds were thoroughly washed out by the application of an antiseptic dressing, and the incisions sewed up with silver wire. The leg was then bound with splints and bandages and the sponge and ether removed from the patient's mouth. The operation required two and a half hours, and was entirely successful. The pain from the limb has disappeared, and in a short time the patient will have the full use of his leg.

TO PICK OUT A GOOD ORANGE.

To very many an orange is an orange, the only variation distinguishable being in size and corresponding price, while those who know the difference between "Florida," "Seville" and "Messina" oranges are considered experts. The "Florida Catechism" tells us better than that. We learn from it that there are "over thirty" varieties of sweet oranges, not to mention the "natural stock," which is a larger and a handsomer fruit than the sweet orange, and it is excellent for orangeade and marmalade, but, being very sour, is seldom shipped north. The medium sizes are apt to be the choicest, and "probably the very sweetest orange that is marketed is the rusty coated and rather ill-looking orange, which might be considered inferior by an amateur." Furthermore: "The way to detect oranges is to heft them in your hands; pick out the thin-skinned heavy fruit, and you will be all right." The light weight fruit is apt to be juiceless, a condition caused either by a slight freezing while on the tree, or more probably, by the poverty of the soil in which it grew.

All this applies to the sweet oranges. The "kid glove" oranges are grown in Florida from two stocks brought, respectively, from China and Tangiers. Hence they are called Mandarin and Tangerine oranges. Both are small; the skin is loose and easily removed, and the sections fall apart so readily that a lady can eat one without soiling her gloves; hence the name.

Some other interesting bits of information may be picked out from this "Catechism." It is not generally known, for instance, that an orange that is entirely dead ripe in December will hang on the tree till March, and is ready at any time to be picked and shipped; while so far from deteriorating, "the longer they hang on the trees the sweeter they grow;" and Florida oranges purchased in February and March, are therefore apt to be better than those procured early in the season. Again, the notion that, to know what an orange is really like, one must go where the oranges grow, appears to be a popular fallacy, as we are told that "the orange picked from the tree is no riper or better than the orange on the fruit stall in the north."—*Philadelphia Enquirer*.

SOMETHING ABOUT SWITZERLAND.

EXTRACTS FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

HOTEL DE PARIS,
MONTREUX, SWITZ., Feb. 24, 1886.

We have been in Switzerland over six months, and have found it a delightful country: its people quiet and industrious. This place, the warmest and most sheltered in the country, is noted for its good schools and efficient teachers. These have been an attraction to us. Thousands are here from the British Isles, for the purpose of educating their children, every winter. The Kurhaus, where 23 musicians give two concerts daily, is within a stone's throw of us. Montreux is a lovely place, but so different from any I ever saw in America. It is completely hemmed in by lofty mountains, which are very steep and have their tops covered with snow. The sides, towards the tops, are covered with spruce; lower down with beech and a variety of white ash, while the lower parts are terraced with massive walls and planted with vines about two feet apart one way and three feet the other. These vines are, when young, cut off about ten or twelve inches from the ground; and every year the old wood is cut back to the top of the old stumps as first cut, about a foot from the ground, and from three to five stocks of new growth allowed to stand for the next crop. The vines are kept up, while growing and bearing, in summer, by small stakes to which they are usually tied. I think I saw no vineyards in Switzerland where the vines were five feet high when the grapes were on. Many of the vines are very old and at the ground two to three inches in diameter. I should say Vermont vines pruned in the way they are here were ruined. I prefer more grapes on each vine, even if they are more difficult to pick. The Swiss seem to delight in pruning vines and trees all they will live under. The horse chestnut is used much in the towns in Switzerland for shade; and it is surprising to see how soon by trimming these trees make a lovely, shady walk. They cut the tops off every year, and do not allow them to grow more than eight or ten feet, but spread sideways, so as to shade much ground. They trim the lowest in the same way and make of it a most beautiful tree.

The black walnut is very common in many parts of Switzerland, and it grows to an enormous size, much larger than I ever saw in Ohio, Indiana or Kentucky, where they seem to thrive best in America. The largest black walnut tree I have seen in Switzerland were in the beautiful little town of Interlaken, which lies at the foot of the most celebrated glacier of the Alps, the "Stungfrau." One of these trees is said to measure, two feet from the ground, 25 feet around its trunk. I saw many others there that were from five to six feet in diameter. The black walnut is used for furniture, here, as in America. The pine, and, in fact, most of the trees growing in New England can be found in Switzerland, as well as many varieties I have never seen in New England. I have never seen the maple in Europe. Shrubs and flowering plants are extensively cultivated here and are very beautiful. Christmas roses were in bloom here until the 6th of December, and then came frost.

The domestic animals in Switzerland are very fine. The horses are all fat and very fair travelers. They take great care of their cattle. I never saw a lean cow or ox in Switzerland. Even the donkeys forget to bray, as their wants are so well supplied.

Since writing the above this morning I have taken a walk among the vineyards, and found them now pruning their vines anew, leaving nothing to grow from the stump except from three to five stubs of vines about two inches long. It really looks as though they intended to kill their vineyards.

We intend to leave here within a month for Germany, Heidelberg and Weisbaden, where we may stop for three or four weeks; then down the Rhine into Belgium and Holland. I want to be in London in May, and I hope we shall be prepared to leave England for America in June or July. Yours truly,

COLUMBUS SMITH.

THE PROGRESS OF A CENTURY.

In the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly* John Fiske shows that the telegraph and the railroads were effective, if not the principal agents in confounding the predictions of those who declared, after the close of the Revolutionary war, that there would not be a cohesive American Union. Mr. Fiske calls to mind that at the time of our revolution the difficulties of traveling formed an important social obstacle to the Union of the States. In our time the persons who pass in a single day between New York and Boston by six or seven distinct lines of railroad and steamboat are numbered by thousands. In 1783 two stage-coaches were enough for all the travelers, and nearly all the freight besides, that went between these two cities. The journey began at 3 o'clock in the morning. Horses were changed every twenty miles, and if the roads were in good condition about forty miles would be made by 10 o'clock in the evening. In bad weather, when the passengers had to get down and lift the clumsy wheels out of deep ruts, the progress was much slower. The loss of life from accidents, in proportion to the number of travelers, was much greater than it has ever been on the railway. Broad rivers like the Connecticut and Hudson had no bridges. To drive across them in winter, when they were frozen over, was easy; and in summer weather to cross in a row boat was not

a dangerous undertaking. But squalls at some seasons and floating ice at others were things to be feared. More than one instance is recorded where boats were crushed and passengers drowned, or saved only by scrambling upon ice floes. After a week or ten days of discomfort and danger the jolted and jaded traveler reached New York.

Such was a journey in the most highly civilized part of the United States. The case was still worse in the South, and it was not was not so very much better in England and France. In one respect the traveler in the United States fared better than the traveler in Europe; the danger from highwaymen was but slight. Such being the difficulty of traveling, people never made long journeys, save for important reasons. Except in the case of soldiers, most people lived and died without ever having seen any State but their own. And as the mills were irregular and uncertain, and the rates of postage very high, people heard from one another but seldom. Commercial dealings between the different States were incon siderable. The occupation of the people was chiefly agriculture. Cities were few and small, and each little district for the most part supported itself. Under such circumstances the different parts of the country knew very little about each other and local prejudices were intense.

Headache, Nausea, Dizziness, and Drowsiness. They stimulate the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, to healthy action, assist digestion, and increase the appetite. They combine cathartic, diuretic, and tonic properties of the greatest value, and may be taken with perfect safety, either by children or adults. E. L. Thomas, Framingham, Mass., writes: "For a number of years I was subject to violent Headaches, arising from a disordered condition of the stomach and bowels. About a year ago I commenced the use of Ayer's Pills, and have not had a headache since." W. P. Hannan, Gormley P. O., York Co., Ont., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for the last thirty years, and can safely say that I have never found their equals as a cathartic medicine. I am never without them in my house." C. D. Moore, Elgin, Ill., writes: "Indigestion, Headache, and Loss of Appetite, had so weakened and debilitated my system, that I was obliged to give up work. After being under the doctor's care for two weeks, without getting any relief, I began taking Ayer's Pills. My appetite and strength returned, and I was soon enabled to resume my work, in perfect health."

Temperance Column.

EDITED BY THE W. C. T. U.

"The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

President	-	Mrs. W. H. BUTTON.
1st Vice-President	-	Mrs. U. D. TWITCHELL.
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TEMPERANCE NOTES.

Advocates of high license, you forget the necessity of the hour. The liquor traffic must be made an outlaw.

We have heard a good many words said in favor of alcohol, wine and beer. But we never heard a man who could say a single good word for the saloon.

The whiskey glass has a gift equally strange as had Ithuriel's spear. That touched a toad—and lo, a fallen angel! This touches a human form—and lo, a brute!

I have resided for years in the provinces of France, Germany, Holland and Belgium, also among the lower middle classes of England, where beer is the principal drink, and in no other countries in the world have I found the same proportion of crime, moral obliquity and debauchery.—H. G. Coffin, *M. D.*, of New York City, in letter to *The Voice*.

Mrs. F. V. Douglas, the well-known temperance lecturer, has returned to America, after a lecturing tour continuing for two years in England and Scotland, as in America. The pine, and, in fact, most of the trees growing in New England can be found in Switzerland, as well as many varieties I have never seen in